



HTTP Client Requests and Header Settings

This chapter contains the following sections:

- [HTTP Client Requests](#)
- [HTTP Header Settings](#)
 - [HTTP Refresh Setting](#)
 - [MIME Type and Other HTTP Headers](#)
 - [Content Expiration Header Setting](#)
- [Identifying the Capabilities of IP Phone Clients](#)
 - [x-CiscoIPPhonemodelName](#)
 - [x-CiscoIPPhoneDisplay](#)
 - [x-CiscoIPPhoneSDKVersion](#)
- [Accept Header](#)

HTTP Client Requests

The following procedure designates how HTTP client requests are handled:

- The Cisco IP Phone HTTP client performs an HTTP GET for a specified URL.
- The HTPP server processes request and returns an XML object or plain text.

- The phone processes the supported HTTP headers.
- The phone parses the XML object if ContentType is `text/xml`.
- The phone presents data and options to the user per the server response.

HTTP Header Settings

The following list provides definitions for HTTP header elements for Cisco IP Phone services:

- “Refresh” (Time in Seconds, URL)
 - If no time is set or it is zero, the refresh gets set to manual.
 - If no URL is set, the current URL gets used.
- See “[HTTP Refresh Setting](#)” for details.
- “ContentType” — The ContentType notifies the phone of the MIME type that was sent. See the “[MIME Type and Other HTTP Headers](#)” section.
- “Expires” — Expires sets the Date/Time in GMT when the page is to expire. Pages that have expired before being loaded do not get added to the URL stack in the phone. The phone does not cache content. See “[Content Expiration Header Setting](#)” for more information.

HTTP Refresh Setting

The HTTP headers that are sent with any page from an HTTP server can include a Refresh setting. This setting comprises two parameters: a time in seconds and a URL. These two parameters direct the recipient to wait the time given in the seconds parameter and then get the data to which the URL points.

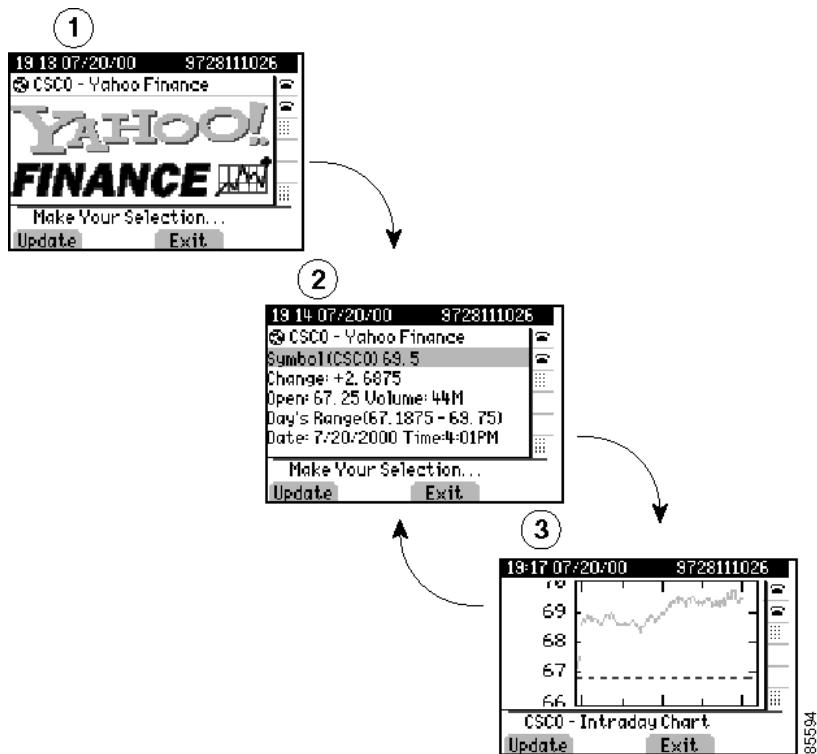
The Cisco IP Phone HTTP client properly supports this setting, which gives a great deal of power to service developers. It means that a new page can replace any XML object that displays after a fixed time.

[Figure 1](#) shows a good example of how to use the refresh setting. This sample page shows the user the current value of Cisco stock.

1. A splash screen that displays the Yahoo logo.

2. After a very short time, it displays the numeric Cisco stock parameters.
3. Finally, it shows a graph of Cisco intraday stock performance. The display then repeatedly cycles between the final two views.

Figure 1 Refresh Display Sample



Refreshing the display can occur without user intervention, because the display automatically cycles if a timer parameter is specified. On any given screen, however, the user can force an immediate reload by pressing the Update softkey. Also, if a timer parameter of 0 was sent in the header, the page never automatically reloads. In this case, the display will move to the next page only when the Update softkey is pressed. If no refresh URL is specified, the current page gets reloaded.

MIME Type and Other HTTP Headers

Although delivering pages with the proper MIME type and other formatting items is not difficult, it requires moderately indepth knowledge of your web server. The following code excerpt, written in JavaScript and used with Microsoft IIS and ASP, sets these values in a few lines:

```
<%@ Language=JavaScript %>
<%
Response.AddHeader( "Refresh",
    "3; url=http://services.cisco.com/s/q.asp");
Response.ContentType = "text/xml";
// Additional page content here
// 
%>
```

Usually, you can set the MIME type for pages in any web server by simply performing an association to the .xml file extension. Your web server documentation should explain how to accomplish this. This action allows you to serve static pages without the need for writing script.

If you want to deliver dynamic content by using the other supported HTTP headers, you will need to understand how to generate the HTTP headers by using the desired programming language and have common gateway interface (CGI) or script access on the target web server.

Audio Clips

You can serve audio clips to the phone from a web server by using the "audio/basic" MIME type setting. When this MIME type is used, the body of the response should contain raw audio data in the same format that is used for custom Cisco IP Phone rings. Refer to the chapter on "Custom Phone Rings" in the *Cisco CallManager System Guide* (also available in the online help).



Note

The audio file should not be longer than 5 seconds.

Use the following ASP sample script to set the MIME type and to serve the file that is specified in the #include command:

```
<%@ Language=JavaScript%>
<%
Response.ContentType = "audio/basic";
%><!--#include file="filename.raw" --><% Response.End();%>
```

Using script to generate the MIME header when playing a sound provides an advantage because you may also include a refresh header to take the phone to a subsequent URL. Usually, you can set the MIME type for pages in any web server by simply performing an association to the .xml or .raw file extension. Your web server documentation should explain how to accomplish this. This action allows you to serve static pages without the need for writing script.

Content Expiration Header Setting

The expiration header can control which URLs are added to the phone URL history. This behavior differs slightly from traditional web browsers but is implemented to perform the same function. Disable the back button functionality to avoid calling a URL twice.

This functionality allows you to make the content of any page that is sent to the phone expire. When a user presses the Exit softkey, the user goes back to the last URL that did not expire when it was loaded. This differs from traditional browsers by not considering the current freshness of the data but the freshness of the data when the URL was requested. This requires you to have a page expire when it is first loaded and to not set a time and date in the future.

The following example shows how to have content on IIS expire by using Active Server Page (ASP):

```
<%@ Language=JavaScript %>
<%
    Response.ContentType = "text/xml";
    Response.Expires = -1;
%>
```

The "Expires" property specifies the number of minutes to wait for the content to expire. Setting this value to -1 subtracts 1 minute from the request time and returns a date and time that have already passed.

Identifying the Capabilities of IP Phone Clients

Because XML services are now supported across a wide range of Cisco IP Phones, web application servers now need to identify the capabilities of the requesting IP phone to optimize the content returned to the phone. For example, if the requesting phone is a Cisco IP Phone 7960, which cannot support color PNG images, the application server must be able to identify this and return a grayscale CIP image instead.

The IP phone client request to send the relevant information from the IP phone to the web server application includes three (3) HTTP headers:

- `x-CiscoIPPhonemodelName`
- `x-CiscoIPPhoneDisplay`
- `x-CiscoIPPhoneSDKVersion`

x-CiscoIPPhonemodelName

This Cisco-proprietary header contains the Cisco manufacturing Model Name of the device, which can typically be found by going to **Settings->Model** Information, but varies between different models. Some examples of manufacturing Model Names are CP-7960, CP-7960G, CP-7940G, CP-7905G, and CP-7970G.

x-CiscoIPPhoneDisplay

This Cisco-proprietary header contains the display capabilities of the requesting device with the following four parameters (listed in the order they appear):

- Width (in pixels)
- Height (in pixels)
- Color depth (in bits)
- A single character indicating whether the display is color ("C") or grayscale ("G")

These parameters get separated by commas as shown in the following example of a Cisco IP Phone 7970 header:

x-CiscoIPPhoneDisplay: 298, 168, 12, C

**Note**

The pixel resolutions advertised by the device define the area of the display accessible by the phone services; not the actual resolution of the display.

x-CiscoIPPhoneSDKVersion

This Cisco-proprietary header contains the version of the IP Phone Services SDK the requesting phone supports. Knowing the supported SDK version helps in understanding, among other things, which URIs get supported. Support for individual URIs (unlike the XML objects) does not get explicitly enumerated in an HTTP header. The developer therefore must check the <>Supported URIs Matrix>> in the IP Phone Services SDK, so the developer application will know, based on the Phone Model Name and supported SDK version, whether a specific URI (or specific feature/version of a URI) gets supported.

Refer to the <>Supported URIs Matrix>> to find out which IP phone models support the URIs that are documented in this SDK.

**Note**

Beginning with the IP Phone Services SDK 3.3(3), the SDK version number matches the minimum Cisco CallManager software that is required to support it. For example, SDK version 3.3(4) gets supported only on Cisco CallManager version 3.3(4) or later.

Accept Header

The Accept header represents a standard HTTP header that is used to inform web servers about the content-handling capabilities of the client.

Cisco IP Phones include proprietary content-types to indicate which XML objects are supported. These proprietary content-types all begin with x-CiscoIPPhone, to indicate Cisco IP Phone XML objects, followed by a slash "/", followed by either a specific XML object or a "*" to indicate all objects.

For example, x-CiscoIPPhone/* indicates that all XML objects defined in the specified version of the SDK are supported, and x-CiscoIPPhone/Menu specifies that the <CiscoIPPhoneMenu> object gets supported.

As the example illustrates, the name of the XML object can be derived directly from the content-type by appending the sub-type (the part after the slash) onto "CiscoIPPhone." The content-type can also include an optional version to indicate support for a particular SDK version of that object. If a version is not specified, then the x-CiscoIPPhoneSDKVersion is implied. The syntax of the version number may vary, but, in general, will be as follows:

```
<major version>.<minor version>.<maintenance version>
```

Here are some examples of typical content-types:

x-CiscoIPPhone/*;version=3.3.3

x-CiscoIPPhone/Text

x-CiscoIPPhone/Menu;version=3.3.4